

WANT REPARATIONS IN REPARATION FIGHT

Parisians Hope for Parley to Adjust Anglo-Franco Dispute Over Germany.

VAST LOAN PROPOSED

With U. S. Help Would Mortgage Debtor Nation at 7 P. C. for 50 Years.

MIGHT SOLVE PROBLEM

Talk of Lloyd George Visiting Washington With Briand to Discuss Credits.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 12.

If President Harding can see his way clear to initiate a financial conference on either side of the Atlantic for the settlement of the constant Franco-British disputes over German reparations he will find France's acceptance just as prompt as in the case of the disarmament talk.

In fact, the possibility of President Harding calling such a conference as the next step in his association of big nations is engrossing both the French press and political circles here, and especially because of the rumors reaching here from London that indicate the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, intends to go to Washington at the end of this month after he has talked with Premier Briand. One report says that following the conference the two Premiers may go to Washington together to participate in discussion on world finances.

While these may be merely the usual British type of balloons d'essai sent up to see which way the wind is blowing, the French are confident that little headway can be made unless existing conditions change, for two reasons:

First—The British idea of a moratorium to which Mr. Lloyd George is understood to still be clinging cannot be realized, as Belgium intends to remain solidly with France in refusing any arrangement which would not provide for her priorities.

Second—It is considered futile to talk about a great international loan to help Germany pay unless the United States joins in it. Therefore it is considered more likely that the conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Briand next week will merely prolong the status quo until British influence can be exerted in Washington to have international experts and politicians discuss a solution of the problem under President Harding's auspices.

Europe Favored for Parley.

Whether such an arrangement would necessitate Mr. Lloyd George crossing the Atlantic remains to be seen, but important French officials suggest that the trip might be useful in bringing the next conference to this side of the Atlantic, where all the evidence gathered during the last three years regarding Germany's ability to pay could be placed on a concrete table on a few hours' notice.

The Temps to-night gives the outlines of a settlement which it is believed here would be workable, but which would depend largely on American cooperation to the fullest extent, as the Danubian States is the world's greatest capital debtor nation. This plan, which was mooted several months ago, would provide for a moratorium of 50 years on Germany's debt, and for a quarterly installment of half a billion marks during the next two years.

By Germany pledging herself not to tax such an issue and also permit a neutral delegate to see the guarantee loan carried out, the Temps believes the loan would be attractive to the Allies and to neutrals and even to German industrialists, who have succeeded in sending out fortunes out of Germany and are now holding foreign currencies and securities. The latter would have their coupons paid in dollars free of all charges, while Germany herself would be required to find \$75,000,000 yearly to meet her obligations.

"While these ideas are, as yet, not perfected," says the Temps, "they may inspire those who are holding great reserves of capital to assume risks in its operation. The mechanism of credit resembles a motor—some one must start it. Can any one who is able to furnish the initial spark which will put into operation all the world's affairs take the responsibility of saying 'Not'?"

Tene Darsi, writing in the Journal, also stresses the American opportunity. "Just as it is necessary for France to hold out until she has regained her financial balance, a method must be discovered which will enable Germany to pay her debt without sacrificing or diminishing France's claims," he says. "It is a delicate puzzle which will demand all the genius of the London spokesmen."

"But above all, in order that any acceptable solution may be evolved, it is essential for America to intervene. The Pacific agreement is a good augury; it is the beginning of the association of nations which inevitably must develop. Therefore why not get together on economic and financial questions which which dominate the problems of a durable peace?"

The Liberte doubts that London alone will be able to solve the problem, declaring that France cannot grant any concessions to Germany, and shrewdly comments:

"They are approaching the United States on the question at the very moment that the United States announces it will not reimburse any of its claims on the Allies. We cannot blame them. It is proof that care of the general interest does not include care of particular interests. But it is curious that we are asked to study new reductions in our just claims on Germany just when America energetically maintains those which she has against us."

The conversations which Louis

Security for Australia Seen in 4 Power Treaty

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 12.—Australian newspapers welcome the four power treaty on the Pacific. Premier Hughes in a statement says: "The treaty is a magnificent achievement. It is especially significant for Australia. It insures our security. The Irish settlement and Pacific treaty make the week one of the most momentous in the history of civilization."

Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, had in Brussels to-day are reported to have strengthened French support in that direction and it is predicted that M. Loucheur will try to convince the Italian Government this week that Italy's interests coincide with those of France rather than with those of England.

Belgium cannot see the moratorium project favorably, as under the priority agreement, which was necessary to finance her budget, Belgium must still receive 12,000,000,000 marks gold before the Allies receive anything from Germany, especially as England insists that Belgium must pay her \$20,000,000 out of whatever she receives. Naturally, if the cash payments are limited, as London suggests, to a quarter of a billion marks gold yearly, there would be nothing left but payments in kind for the rest of the allies. A Belgian was quoted to-day as saying:

"If England wants to conciliate Germany by generosity there is no objection. To prove her conciliation England make Germany a present of her share of the Belgian debt repayment."

A writer in *Le Soir* says: "If England and the United States open credits to Germany she will be able to acquire her debts vis-a-vis France and Italy. It is only as a banker that England is able to benefit from such operations, for as long as the mark does not rise considerably, English industry will receive no orders from abroad. Even the reopening of the Russian markets cannot revive British trade, for these markets will be captured immediately by Germany and the United States, and there will be no orders from them. The English economic situation is much graver than that of France and is seriously disquieting to Mr. Lloyd George."

HAYASHI WELCOMES INTERNATIONAL PACT

Enlargement of Friendship Between Britain and Japan.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—"The new pact is but an enlargement and indorsement of the old friendship between Great Britain and Japan, which will come as a welcome Christmas present to the world," said Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, in an interview to-day with the British press. Speaking in what he termed the home of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the Ambassador expressed delight at the new factor for peace which the pact would bring, and said that it would result in a diminution of armaments.

"The spirit of the old alliance, which has achieved such fine work, will continue," he added, "and the cooperation of the United States enables us to face the future with calm assurance. This undoubtedly should apply to China as well as to the Pacific, and I am sure a way will be found to provide help for China."

Baron Hayashi paid a tribute to American sincerity throughout the negotiations and said that Japan surely would follow America and Great Britain in the naval plans, a full agreement of which would be forthcoming in a few days.

ISOLATION IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS FRENCH PREMIER

Interests So Intertwined People Brought Closer.

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Marcel Sembat, Socialist and former Minister of Public Works, speaking on the credit of 4,000,000 francs as France's share in the expenses of the League of Nations, regretted that the question of disarmament had been left to the League of Nations rather than to Washington. "I will not say that Washington is entirely useless," remarked M. Sembat, "but the agreement for naval disarmament was reached there."

Premier Briand, replying, said: "If a foreign policy is to yield results it should be treated with a certain docility, and I see no reason why I should associate myself with the United States' noble initiative. I did so, I had to say that if ever a country after a terrible war desired to reduce its armaments, France was ready to do so in a country where poisonous propaganda had been carried on, to inform the United States—to explain France's true position—how dangerous it would be for the entire world to embark on operations which could compromise her safety. I limited myself to this thesis and can state that it was well received by all who listened."

M. Briand declared that France did not believe isolations possible; interests were so intertwined that points of contact brought closer and closer between all peoples.

"Every time France has the opportunity of aiding this evolution," he continued, "I shall not fail it. It is with satisfaction that I see how countries enter into an entente with the United States, Great Britain and Japan, to insure by union between these nations the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. It is the duty to be on guard. I consider that at Washington it was our first task to establish this by proof which every one understood."

WILL SUPPORT ACTION OF DAIL ON TREATY

Chicago's Friends of Irish Republic Greet Leaders.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Friends of the Irish Republic in Chicago will give their support to any decision made this week by the Dail Eireann on the treaty of peace between the Irish Free State and the British Government.

This is the general opinion of those who attended the mass meeting yesterday to give a reception to the Irish leaders, the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, vice-president of Sinn Fein, and Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick and trustee of the Dail Eireann.

Speakers included Archbishop Mundella, who declared to the people of Ireland: "In whatever action you take we shall stand behind you, as we have in the past. Ireland is a democracy, and the decision will be that of the Irish people."

NELSON DRAFT CASE DROPPED.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 12.—The Federal case against Byron Nelson, son of Representative John M. Nelson, charged with attempting to evade the draft laws in the war, was dismissed by Judge C. C. Lane in United States District Court to-day.

SAY J. S. AVERTED WAR WITH JAPAN

Berlin Newspapers See Advantage Gained With Help of France.

WORLD POLITICS CHANGE

No Longer Based on Nationalism, but on Given Economic Facts.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 12.

Most of the German newspapers have not yet had time to comment on the four power treaty of Washington, but the clauses of the treaty are published here verbatim. The *Vossische Zeitung* emphasizes the importance of the treaty and the fact that the United States is among the contracting parties. It refers to the words of the late Cecil Rhodes as "I should think in continents."

Explaining this, the *Vossische Zeitung* points out that the world's politics should henceforth not be based on a nationalistic policy, but upon given economic and geographic facts. It says that the triangle, France, England and Tokyo, march in the constellation of Powers, which must either work with or against one another. It declares that France doubtless was not to realize the treaty in order to avoid the impression that the Anglo-Saxons would outnumber the Japanese from the start. Continuing it says:

"The stipulation that the Anglo-Japanese alliance ceased to exist, the exchange of ratification is not incidental, but is meant to exercise pressure upon the treaty's opponents in the Senate who, being American imperialists, naturally desire the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

The *Deutsche Zeitung* doubts whether England and Japan really rejoiced at the conclusion of the quadruple treaty and says: "We stick to the opinion that France's success means disappointment in England and Japan."

The *Zeitung am Mittag* thinks that the general opposition to the treaty will be of a rather tactical nature, and says: "The United States has already obtained the greatest advantage she might have hoped to gain through the Washington conference. She got rid of a war with Japan. It is most likely that the United States will always find a majority with her in arbitration negotiations about conflicts as provided by the treaty."

The paper asserts that England will play the part of a well paid intermediary in such arbitrations, and adds: "The new Pacific entente and the Irish agreement mean two huge gains for England, who now has her hands free to deal with the world's economic questions. America, too, may now be able to turn her attention more upon the world's finances."

COMMERCIALISM IN U. S. AID IN RUSSIA, CHARGED

Berlin Paper Discredits Harding Plan for Relief.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 12.

The recommendation contained in President Harding's message to Congress to grant credits for American food relief to Russia was not inspired by altruism, but by business policy, according to the comment of the *Bote Volks* (Red Flag), Berlin Communist newspaper, which says:

"While the United States Government does not recognize the Soviet power, it tolerates the relations between the American capitalists with Russia. The proposed credit is intended to be a means of facilitating the penetration of American capital into Russia. Moscow, however, will see a moment the real character of this humanitarian action."

DUTCH COLONIES OPEN TO ALL, SAYS MORESCO

Arms Delegate Tells of 'Open Door' in East Indies.

"The 'open door' in the Dutch East Indies was described yesterday at a meeting of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York by Dr. Edward Moreasco, one of the Netherlands delegates to the Washington conference. Dr. Moreasco said Dutch policy looked to eventual self-government of all the colonies under the Dutch crown, and that while in earlier centuries a policy of exclusion of other nationalities from the colonies and colonial trade had been followed, at present all were on an equal footing.

Dr. Moreasco praised the "four power treaty," which, he said, avoided all danger of armed conflict in the Pacific and removed the only barrier to economic progress.

Colonies duties in the colonies, he said, are for revenue only, with no protection either for East Indian or for Dutch industry, the tariffs being levied against Dutch goods at the same rate as against any other imports, and there is no discrimination in trade or in granting land or mining rights. He said the policy was the "open door" in the strictest sense of the term and in its most unqualified application.

CLUBS SELL DRINKS; HOTEL BARS REOPEN

Test of Dry Restrictions to Be Made in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 12.—The sudden growth in the number of Vancouver clubs licensed to sell malt liquor to members has resulted in the reopening of about eighteen hotel bars with similar licenses as a test for the prohibition restrictions. Membership in the hotel "clubs" costs ten cents and business is flourishing.

This action of the hotel proprietors to meet competition of the clubs thus far has brought no interference from police officials, who decided at a conference that they could do nothing until February 1, when the new clause giving the city control and regulation of all clubs becomes effective.

The hotel proprietors contend that the clubs have little or nothing at stake, while they have large sums of money invested in their properties.

SLAYER OF FATHER WATCHED.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, Dec. 12.—John Frank Decker, found guilty of second degree murder in the slaying of his father, was watched under close watch in the county jail to-day. Immediately on the reading of the verdict yesterday morning he announced he would never be taken to the penitentiary alive. Decker was tried for the murder of his father here twelve years ago.

Directly after the killing he fled and was a fugitive until last September, when arrested in Worcester, Mass., in connection with a \$21,000 bond robbery.

VIVIANI FORESEES CONFERENCE ONLY

To Sign Four Power Treaty To-day and Sail for Home on Paris To-morrow.

SARRAUT HEADS MISSION

France and Italy Reported as Agreed on Relative Naval Allotments.

By RALPH COURTNEY.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.

M. Rene Viviani leaves Washington to-morrow after a meeting at which he will sign the four power treaty of Washington on behalf of France. M. Viviani has been over his power to the French Colonial Minister, M. Sarraut, who will henceforth lead the French arms delegation. Admiral De Bon has been appointed chief spokesman for France in the committee on the naval ratio agreed to at to-day's conference meeting.

"The time has come," said M. Viviani this evening, "for me to say good-by to Washington. I leave to-morrow and sail for France by the Paris on Wednesday."

"When M. Briand asked me to call to Washington for this conference I told him how much pleasure it would give me to do so. At the same time I told him how necessary it was for me to return to France at an early date and called Mr. Hughes to explain the situation in which I was placed. I was in America for two months in August and then spent several months in Geneva, so that I hardly have a country any more. Therefore, although the conference is not yet terminated, I think it has reached a stage when the holding of any further sessions I have had ever since I accepted the invitation to come."

Although the conference still has a number of things to settle it can now be said to be an assured success. M. Sarraut, who was for many years Governor of Indo-China, is specially fitted to continue the discussion for France on Far Eastern affairs. In the same way Admiral De Bon will represent France in the naval committee.

"It seems to me as I leave that the conference is on the way to an agreement on all subjects. I believe that complete harmony will prevail and that all decisions will be unanimous. Unanimity of course is essential, for it would be unfortunate to have any resolution carried by a majority at such a conference."

"No doubt there will be still another conference next year. The American effort in the present case has been different from that behind all other conferences, just as the Washington meet has been the most magnificent of all the international gatherings yet held."

"Of course it remains to be seen who is to be invited to the next conference, and M. Viviani expressed the hope that no majority decision will be taken at Washington."

Two noteworthy points in this interview are those referring to the nations to be invited to the next conference and M. Viviani's expression of the hope that no majority decision will be taken at Washington.

It would seem to be already foreseen that Germany, and perhaps Russia, may be invited to future conferences, and if they are invited in conditions that do not represent the minimum of satisfaction to France the latter country may have to consider her position carefully. Secondly, M. Viviani's statement that a majority decision at the Washington conference would be regrettable seems to refer to a possible disagreement on the naval ratio of France and Italy.

France is understood to demand 210,000 to 215,000 tons in capital ships and 75,000 tons in submarines. According to recent reports, Italy and France stand together, and will support each other's naval demands. Italy will back France's desire for a high submarine tonnage in exchange for France's help in Italy's wish for a large allotment of capital ships.

At to-day's meeting of the conference a committee was appointed to deal with naval affairs after M. Viviani's departure. France's representative, M. Sarraut, M. Jussier and Admiral De Bon, the British and Japanese also naming their two chief delegates and their leading naval expert. The agreement reached is that in naval matters the chief naval experts of the various delegates are to be chief spokesmen instead of the heads of the delegations.

The delegates are understood to be still withholding their final assent to the 5-5-3 ratio, although this is perhaps nothing but a diplomatic move, pending settlement of some other questions affecting Japan.

CRAIG SAYS ULSTER WILL REMAIN FIRM

BELFAST, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, presiding over a meeting of the Ulster party, informed his supporters to-day of his recent conversation with Prime Minister Lloyd George in London. It is officially reported the proceedings were stormy when Sir James informed the meeting that Mr. Lloyd George had maintained an unyielding attitude toward Ulster.

It was intimated that except for a few trifling changes in the "Protestant" attitude being, "There is the treaty, and it stands."

In a statement on the general outlook, Sir James described the situation as grave, but recommended an attitude of courage and optimism. He said Ulster was determined not to surrender one inch from the path she had walked out and not to alter her ideals. He accused Mr. Lloyd George of a breach of his pledge to Ulster.

A decision was reached at to-day's meetings as to whether Ulster will elect to retain its representation at Westminster or enter the Dublin Parliament. In official circles here, however, it is regarded as a certainty that Ulster will continue to associate itself with the British Parliament. Some Ulster leaders asserted to-day that such action would not be on equal terms with the rest of England, but for Ulster's own reasons.

Sir James advised his followers, however strongly they might feel on the subject, to take no unconstitutional action. He recommended that they leave their interests at present in the hands of their representatives in the Imperial Parliament, both in the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

He said Ulster was particularly interested in a certainty that Ulster will be appointed in case Ulster decided not to become a part of the treaty. He refrained from discussing these points, saying he did not want to anticipate arguments that would be used in the Imperial Parliament in discussing these questions. He asked the Ulsterites to trust their leaders, who he hoped would lead them once again.

Jacobites Now Demand Scotch Free State

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 12.

HOME rule for Scotland is the demand made by forty members of the London branch of the Scots National League, who insisted that what Ireland can have Scotland must have, and started a campaign for a Scotch free state. They listened to the wild strains of bagpipes, sang Jacobite songs, discussed the treaty of union and insisted on complete separation.

"If need be we will fight as Ireland fought for the absolute independence of Scotland," said a league officer, and handed out a sheet of propaganda leaflets. Here are some extracts from these leaflets: "As Mary has a little lamb, so David has a little bogey which he is fond of trotting out. With regard to Ireland and Scotland, two incorporating unions with England were effected, not voluntarily, but by force and fraud on the part of England. Join the league. Add your kick to English humbug and hypocrisy. Freedom pays better than bondage."

DAIL'S ACCEPTANCE TO-MORROW LIKELY

Continued from First Page.

Valera, speaking to him with what was believed to be authority from Rome, said that he had received word from Dublin that the meeting on Wednesday is conducted will depend to a great extent the future attitude of the leaders, and it is with a full knowledge of this that those responsible for the arrangements for the meeting are wavering between yielding to the popular demand that the session be open to newspaper correspondents or whether they should obey whispers which are emanating from certain quarters of the Dail advocating several large halls for a public session. It is understood that Mr. de Valera may direct speech almost as much to the Irish in America as for those at home.

A favorable impression has been created by the vigorous investigation which Dublin Castle is making into the Thurlies shooting last week, and Mr. Lloyd George's practical sincerity is no longer doubted.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12 (Associated Press).—Dublin is like a convention city to-night; its hotels are crowded with politicians from all parts of Ireland. Sinn Feiners are in the majority, but there is a fair sprinkling of Nationalists, while Cardinal Logue, the Primate, and the bishops of every diocese are here for their meeting to-morrow, at which it is expected they will vote, possibly unanimously, for acceptance of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Nationalists from counties such as Limerick, Clare and Wexford feel convinced that the members of the Dail Eireann from the region will vote for the agreement. On the other hand, there are those who believe Eamon de Valera is gaining strength in his opposition to the treaty.

The division of opinion among members of the Dail Eireann is not limited to the question of approval or disapproval of the treaty.

Some Sinn Fein leaders who think the treaty is a good one agree with Eamon de Valera, the Sinn Fein President, in believing that it embodies such a departure from the policy previously pursued, may be invited to future conferences, and if they are invited in conditions that do not represent the minimum of satisfaction to France the latter country may have to consider her position carefully.

More than eighty newspaper correspondents from Ireland, England, America and France have applied for admission to Wednesday's session.

Dr. Gregg, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, told his congregation that the Protestant Church of Ireland pledged itself to support the authority of the support of the united people of Ireland in order that the political leaders might be able to construct the new State under favorable auspices and receive assistance in conducting a capable and wise government.

TEN KILLED IN WRECKS CAUSED BY FLOODS

Landslides Bring Heavy Damage in Washington.

SEATTLE, Dec. 12.—Ten persons are known to have been killed, many injured and heavy property damage done by railroad accidents and landslides caused by the worst flood western Washington has known in years.

Heavy rains starting Saturday and continuing to the present have sent rivers out of their banks, washed out bridges, torn through railroad embankments and interrupted rail and wire communication in many directions.

Weather Bureau officials held out no hope of relief for further heavy rains. Precipitation in Tacoma from Saturday morning to noon to-day measured five inches.

1,560,000,000 Pounds of Butter

That's one year's production in the United States. 95% is consumed within a short time—5% is held in cold storage at a freezing temperature or at from 5 below zero to 10 above for from 3 to 15 months. Thus ice makes it possible to keep butter sweet and fresh—from the season when it is plentiful to the time of shortage.

Well-iced with Knickerbocker Ice your ice box is a cold storage warehouse on a small scale. To keep it well filled means both food and economy. Butter should always be kept near the bottom of the refrigerator.

Knickerbocker Ice Company

MATA-HARI'S DEATH AS A SPY DESCRIBED

She Smiled and Waved Kisses Just Before Being Shot by French.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Commandant Massard's final article on Mata-Hari's career as a spy and her execution, in *Le Liberté*, gives the details to the tales in French and Italian newspapers that the French Government faked the execution and allowed the Dutch-Japanese dancer to escape into Italy. In telling how Mata-Hari fell on the parade ground at Vincennes as the twelve shots rang out, M. Massard says:

"As the adjutant lifted his sword Mata-Hari smiled her last smile to her last public. With her hand she waved kisses to the lawyer who defended her. Two sisters of charity knelt nearby with clasped hands. One detonation—just one for the twelve shots—and Mata-Hari lay at the foot of the execution post."

"There was not a reflexive moment. A sergeant gave her the coup de grace (a pistol shot) in the ear, and the dancer, after inspecting the wounds declared death, was caused by a ball in the heart. As he lifted his hand, red with blood, one of the Catholic sisters took a ring from Mata-Hari's finger."

M. Massard's story of the final morning provides a thrilling chapter in the history of the war's beautiful and gaudy spy.

Mata-Hari, when awakened and told that her end had arrived, at first seemed startled, but then began calmly to attire herself in her finest garments, and coquettishly selecting the daintiest lace chemise begged the witnesses to remain as calm as she was. When begged by her lawyer to delay the execution by pleading that she was an

expectant mother, Mata-Hari indignantly refused, declaring: "Never! I won't submit to any such subterfuge. Just as calmly she took her place in the death wagon, after undergoing the Lutheran rite, in which a minister poured a cup of water over her head as she knelt in her final prayer."

"In fact when we reached the execution ground," says M. Massard, "it would have been hard to tell who was going to be executed—unless it were the pastor, who was in a terrible state of nervousness."

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